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THE FARMER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1833.

FRUIT GARDENS, &c.

From a letter of the 2d instant, from our highly valued friend, DAVID THOMAS, we make the following extracts. His remarks on Fruit Gardens deserve the attention of every Farmer; and as this is the proper season to make preparations for planting such a garden, we hope they may be the means of leading some of the readers of the Farmer to fence off an acre of ground for that purpose. Should any information be desired, as to the best selection of fruit trees, we doubt not but Mr. Thomas (and we know of no better judge) will readily furnish it on application, through the medium of this paper. We experienced no little gratification in examining the Fruit Garden of the writer of the following, a short time since, where we found a choice selection of the best varieties of the different kinds of fruit, comprising more than two hundred and fifty trees, and affording a regular series of fruits from the earliest to the latest periods of ripening. We know of no way in which our Farmers can, at so small an expense, procure so great a luxury, while at the same time they add so much to the value of their farms.

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Summer Fruit, and Fruit Gardens.

I was glad to see Judge Buel's continuation of the *Comparison of Fruits*, as ascertained at the London Horticultural Society's Garden. Such notices must stimulate many of your readers to obtain more and better varieties.

I never travel through the country in summer without regret on observing the small number of fine fruits at our most wealthy farmers; and what they have, seems to have been obtained more by chance than any settled plan to have them ripening in regular succession through the season. I have seen children devouring unripe cherries and apples, after our earliest varieties were gone, while a few dollars worth of trees from a nursery, might have constantly supplied them with such sorts as were ripe and wholesome.

The subject may be set in a stronger light by calculation. If the price of a fruit tree be fifty cents, and the expenses of transportation and other extras should make it cost one dollar when planted, the annual interest on this expenditure would only be *seven cents*. Now I would appeal to any man who owns a fine fruit tree, if this is not a profitable investment of capital?

But I will make a closer calculation on a larger scale. Any independent farmer can appropriate *one acre* for a fruit garden without detriment to his other arrangements or business. When properly fenced against the depredations of children, suppose the garden with one hundred trees, consisting of cherries, apricots, plums, peaches, nectarines, pears, and *early* apples,—will cost (including the soil) $150, then it will appear that for the annual interest ($10,50) he may have the product of one hundred trees, all ripening in regular series, and yielding through the summer and autumn, a constant supply of the best fruit for his family. I say nothing of the crops of corn and potatoes to be raised on the ground for the first three or four years,—or of the pasture for swine after that period,—leaving these to cover the expenses of destroying caterpillars, curculios, and other contingencies. *What other acre of that man's farm would yield him as much comfort?*

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Apricots and Nectarines.

The remarks of our respected friend (J. B.) on the apricot and nectarine, induce me to say that both, like the peach, are liable to perish in the bud in unfavorable winters; and that both *additionally* suffer from the curculio, while the peach is generally exempt from its depredations. After a trial of several years however, I have not been able to discover that the buds of either of the former, are *more* affected in severe seasons than the peach; and I can truly say that we have had both this summer in the open ground, in great perfection and abundance.

—

Large Apples seldom Excellent.

The following remark of his, for its great truth and pertinence, deserves to be repeated: "It is uncommon to find a large apple that will make *good* cider; and almost as strange to find a large one of great excellence for the table." For this there are two reasons: varieties of medial size are the most numerous, and of course, furnish the greatest number of *chances* for the best fruit; but in selecting apples, many cultivators attend more to the *size* than the *quality*; and so much has this error prevailed that on seeing large fruit, I habitually distrust its flavor.

THE ROT.

A preventive seems to have been discovered of the rot, particularly the dry rot, in wood, which promises to be of the greatest advantage in naval architecture. It consists in applying to the wood a solution of dento-chloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) which arrests the natural process of decomposition, by combining with the albumen, (the latent element of vitality, and the cause of decay) whether in an active or dormant state, and *killing it*. The expense of the application is said to be comparatively trifling. The extract which we subjoin, from the Quarterly Review, will show the principles upon which the discovery is based, and the tests of its efficacy.

"The theory may be considered as founded on the great truth thus succinctly stated by Fourcroy: 'The aim of nature in exciting fermentation, is to render more simple the compounds formed by vegetation and animalization, and to employ them in new combinations.' Mr. Knowles, in commenting on Fourcroy's dictum, says:

"Thus is the great law of nature fulfilled, that the death of one body shall give life to others. When the animal dies, and fermentation takes place, flies deposit their eggs, maggots are formed, and the fleshy parts are destroyed; when the vegetable body falls, it is eaten by worms of another kind, or destroyed by fungi; and if, in consequence of the employment of art, the duration of either is extended, that slow but sure destroyer, Time, at length renders them to their native earth, to serve in their turn for nutriment to others."

"In the next paragraph Mr. Knowles advances another and a very important step:

"When an animal or vegetable body is deprived of *life*, the very principles which were the causes of its nutriment become the means of its decay. To bring about decomposition the same agents are necessary as to promote vegetation,—air, heat and moisture, under proper modifications and combinations. In a vegetable body, when the fermentation process begins, the vessels or fibers of which it is composed are put in motion; a separation of them takes place; the volume is consequently enlarged, and it generally suffers an alteration in color. As the process advances towards putrefaction, heat is evolved, and carbonic gas is disengaged."

The Quarterly proceeds:

"In the germination, which converts the acorn into the oak, and in the putrefaction which reduces the felled tree to a bed of fungi, or a hive of insects,—the same great vegetative principle is at work. Vegetable albumen (combined, in various proportions, with farinaceous, mucilaginous and saccharine matter,) is the primary constituent of every seed. When exposed to atmospheric air, under a certain temperature,—not lower than 32° nor higher than 100°, Fahrenheit,—the germinating power is brought into action, and the seed becomes a tree. The first year's growth forms the pith, the alburnum and the bark: in the following year or years, the pith becomes heart-wood, and when *that* is formed, every preceding year adds another concentric layer of alburnum, which in its turn ultimately becomes heart-wood. The bark has an expansive growing power, so as to admit the yearly extension of the alburnum; but it has also a strong compressive energy, expelling moisture from the layers that successively assume the character of heart-wood,—but *not* expelling the vegetable albumen, which, squeezed into a concrete form, remains shut up in the interstices, even to the very center of the tree. The active vitality of the tree is in the alburnum, through the vessels of which, perpendicularly, and also laterally, the sap ascends and circulates; but the principal of vitality,—the albumen of the parent seed,—continues to be present, though dormant, in the compact tissue of the heart of oak; and capable, even after the lapse of centuries, during which it has been preserved from the action of air and moisture, of exhibiting its vegetative power on being exposed to these influences."

It is by destroying this latent element of vitality in the central body of the tree,—of extirpating the dormant life of the concrete albumen, that the process of decay is arrested. Sir Humphrey Davy first suggested the sublimate as the antidote, but had his doubts whether the application would not subsequently prove deleterious to human health. Mr. Faraday has subsequently made a course of experiments, in the dock-yards at London and Woolwich, which seem to demonstrate the efficiency of the application, and that the mercury is neutralized, and rendered innoxious, by its chemical union with the albumen of the wood. The following exhibits one of the tests:

"The "fungus pit" at Woolwich is a subterraneous chamber lined with wood in the worst possible state of corruption: it is kept extremely damp, generates carbonic acid gas in profusion,

and, in short, forms, as its name implies, a perfect hot-bed for the growth of all those fungi that used to be considered as the causes, but which are only the most usual symptoms, of dry rot. It is a proverb among the people of the dock-yard, that a month in *the hole* is worse for a bit of timber, than ten years in almost any possible situation out of it. We have ourselves visited this noxious place, and seen an hour and a half elapse, after opening the trap door, before a candle would burn six inches beneath the surface. Blocks of timber,—oak, elm, pine, beech, &c.—prepared with the solution of sublimate, have now, as Mr. Faraday said, and as the printed documents before us prove distinctly, stood the test of the fungus pit, without exhibiting the slightest symptom of decay, during no less a period some of them than *five years*: and these, instead of being insulated by means of some heterogenous substance, hath been lying on the fungus spread floor of the dungeon, each with an unmedicated fragment of the very same tree, and of the like bulk, close by its side—every one of which unprepared pieces was found at the opening of the pit in rapid progress of decomposition."

Medicated timber was found to resist the action of dropping eaves, during a course of time sufficient to bring utter decay upon unprepared ones similarly exposed. Canvass, and even delicate calico, saturated with the solution, placed in the fungus pit three months, came out entirely sound, while of the unmedicated counterparts, there remained nothing but a few mildewed strings that fell to pieces at the touch. Oak and pine imbibe about an equal quantity of the solution. A cube containing 216 cubical inches, takes in about five ounces of the liquid. Fir deals take in their quantity in about 48 hours; while a beam of oak is not saturated under a month.

It will readily be perceived, that if this discovery proves to be, what it promises, a means of rendering wood in a measure indestructible, its advantages will not be confined to naval architecture,—where, however, its importance will be incalculably great,—but will be highly beneficial to most of the arts of life. We deem the subject of so much importance as to warrant our giving to it this brief notice. Those who wish to examine it more in detail are referred to the 9th No. of the London Quarterly, p. p. 125—133, and to the works there referred to. B.

VEAL SAUSAGES.

We ought to have credited *The Cook's Own Book* with the receipt for making Tomato Ketchup, (being the best of several in our possession) although we supplied some deficiencies in the directions. We now copy another receipt of a different kind from the same work. It will occasionally happen amongst our friends in the country, that they have more veal on hand than they wish to cook,—or some person in delicate health may require a new article of diet. In either case, we are authorised to recommend *Veal Sausages*, by one who has used them for several years; and who hints that this dish is not mentioned by Dr. *Kitchener*. "Take equal quantities of lean veal and fat bacon, [or ham] a handful of sage, and a few anchovies [which may be omitted.] Beat all in a mortar [or chop it like other sausages] and season well with pepper and salt. When wanted for use, roll and fry it."

Fine Peaches.—Our neighbor, E. F. Marshal presented us on Tuesday, with a Peach, weighing five ounces, and measuring eight inches in circumference. Seven, from the same tree, weighed two pounds. They were of the kind known in this vicinity as the *Barnard Peach*, and are supposed to have originated in the garden of Mr. Jehiel Barnard of this village. Their flavor is of the first quality.

Large Apple.—Mr. Gordon presented us with an apple from a tree growing on his premises, at the Rochester Nursery, weighing twenty-two ounces. The tree was brought from the Bristol Nursery, (England,) by Mr. G. for Mr. Lancassel, in 1827, and is the *Dutch Codlin* of the London Horticultural Catalogue---the French Codlin of Forsyth, and the Glory of the West of some English Nurseries.

THE DRILL BARROW AND CULTIVATOR.

We publish the following with pleasure, and hope it may draw from some one the desired information, which will no doubt be interesting to many of our readers, as we have frequently heard the inquiry made, as to where these articles could be procured:

Utica, Sept. 6, 1833.

Mr. L. Tucker,—*Sir*—A few days since I addressed a letter to Judge Buel, of Albany, requesting him to inquire if a *Drill Barrow* could be bought there, with shifting hoppers, to sow onion, beet, mangel wurzel, peas, and other garden seeds,—and at what price—also, his opinion of their value and utility for the purposes intended; and if they could not be procured in Albany, where they could be procured. The object to be accomplished by the machine is, to open the drill or furrow, drop the seed, and cover the same,—all by one operation. Herewith I send you his answer. As I am a subscriber to your Genesee Farmer, I venture to adopt his suggestion, and request you would serve the cause of Horticulture and Agriculture by causing such a notice to be published in your next paper if practicable.

Yours, with great respect,

JOHN A. GREEN.

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Albany, Sept. 2, 1833.

John A. Green:—*Sir*—I have a Drill Barrow of the kind you ask for, purchased of Mr. James Rodgers, of this place, some twelve years ago. He made a dozen, which are sold. I do not know that they can be obtained short of New-York or Boston.

I have found the Drill Barrow very serviceable, in drilling ruta baga and common turneps. I have not cultivated onions sufficiently extensive to require it, though Gen. Van Rensselaer, our post master, informed me he had used it in this way with good effect. I have no doubt it will answer for any round seeds, as beats, beans and I think wheat. I paid $12.

As there has been much inquiry for this implement, I think it would be well to send a note to Mr. Tucker, to be inserted in the Genesee Farmer, requesting information, where the Drill Barrow, and Cultivator, (another valuable implement) are to be had, and the price of each respectively.

Very respectfully, JESSE BUEL.

ADVICE TO THE YOUNG.

Some unknown friend has sent us two pamphlets upon which we put a high value, and for which we tender him our grateful acknowledgments. They comprise three addresses delivered at anniversary commencements of the University of Nashville, Ten., by Philip Lindsley, D. D., President of that institution, upon the advantages of diffusing more generally the higher branches of education, particularly among the agricultural and mechanical classes of the community, whom the Rev. divine justly considers the basis of our prosperity and happiness, and the bulwark of our liberties. It is our intention, at a future time, to notice these productions somewhat in detail. In the mean time, we present to our young readers two extracts, which we commend to their careful perusal; with the assurance, that if they are emulous to obtain wealth, reputation and happiness, and who is there that does not desire these blessings,—they will profit by their perusal, and will hardly consent to leave them unread a second time. B.

THE EXTRACTS.

"*Young Gentlemen*,—Your academical career is now ended, and you have just received the usual honors and testimonials of this institution. According to the opinion which too generally prevails, you have completed your studies. This, I am persuaded, is not your own opinion. You have already made a juster estimate of your attainments, and of the vast and variegated field for future investigation which still lies before you, and which invites your assiduous cultivation. If you have learned *how* to study, and have acquired a thirst for knowledge, you will continue to study and learn while you live. This, indeed, is the grand aim and object of all elementary education. It is to discipline the mind, to develop faculty, to mature the judgment, to refine the taste, to chasten the moral sense, to awaken and invigorate intellectual energy, and to furnish the requisite materials upon which to erect the noblest superstructure. Hitherto, you have been laying the foundation, and serving that kind of apprenticeship which may enable you to march forward by your own diligent and persevering efforts. Do not imagine, therefore, that your work is done. You have only commenced your studies. Whatever may be your future profession, pursuit, business or destination, let books, science, literature, be your constant companions.

Every man, who intends to do the greatest possible good in his day or generation, will, every day, seek to acquire additional information. He will gather it from every source within his reach. His experience, his observation, his intercourse with the world, with men and things, his daily occupations, his incidental associations, the great volume of nature, ever open and spread out to his view, the intellectual treasures of a hundred generations which have passed away, the records of heavenly truth and wisdom—all will conspire to increase his stores, and to qualify him for a greater and wider sphere of useful and virtuous exertion.

All the great and good men, who have enlightened, adorned and purified the world by their labors and their counsels, have been indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge, up to the last moment of their existence. No matter how exalted a man's genius may be—history demonstrates, that genius has never achieved great things without industry."

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"Go then, Young Gentlemen, and prosecute with persevering ardor, the new course of study and discipline, which is to qualify you to enter, in due time, upon the great theater of active, useful, and honorable life. Be not in haste to engage in those various liberal professions to which most or all of you, perhaps, intend hereafter to devote your faculties. Wait, with patience, the full development of your mental powers; and continue long to collect, with untiring assiduity, from every source, the treasures of knowledge which are necessary to fit you for eminence in any profession; and for the noblest career of usefulness to your country, and for the most exalted stations within her gift. Despise not—neglect not any department of human learning, whenever and wherever it can be consistently cul-

tivated. No man ever denounces, as useless or superfluous, any science or language with which he is himself acquainted. The ignorant only condemn; and they condemn only what they do not understand, and because they do not understand it. Whenever, therefore, you hear a man declaiming any literary or scientific pursuit, you may be assured, he knows nothing of the matter: and you will need no better evidence of his total incompetency to sit in judgment upon the case. Of all the learned men of whatever age, country or profession, who have benefitted the world by their labors—who have been most distingnished and most successful? Precisely those who have judiciously put under contribution, to the greatest extent, every corner and recess of the grand temple of science, which it was possible for them to explore. There is such an intimate connection between the sciences, such a perfect harmony of parts in the great whole of human knowledge, that all may frequently, like the rays of the sun, be brought to bear intensely on a single point; or, at pleasure, be spread over an immense surface, diffusing light and heat and joy to the utmost verge of civilized society.

Study, then, to improve all your time in the most profitable manner. Let your amusements be rational, virtuous, seasonable, manly, and invigorating to body and mind. Let order, and method, and system be adopted and rigorously maintained. Study hard while you profess to study. Relax at suitable intervals, only to return with redoubled ardor to your books. Thus, health, serenity of mind, elasticity of spirits, present enjoyment, future usefulness and honor will all be promoted and secured.

Be not, however, the blind idolators of genius or of science. Both may exist, where not one lovely or commendable trait of character can be found. The loftiest intellect, without virtue, is but archangel ruined. In God only, do we behold the perfection of understanding, of wisdom, of knowledge, of holiness. And *He* is that perfect standard which we are commanded to aim at. Religion, which requires us to be like God, constitutes the whole of moral excellence. And in proportion as religion influences the heart and life, will be the moral worth of any individual. There can be no principle of integrity, of truth, of kindness, of justice, independently of religion. No human laws, usages, institutions or opinions can, of themselves, render any man perfectly honest, in all his dealings and transactions with his fellow men. He has it continually in his power, *with a fair reputation too*, to mislead, deceive, defraud—and in a thousand ways, to practice imposition. And he is continually tempted to do this, in a country where influence, office, money, are the objects of universal desire and ambition, and where *success* is regarded as the criterion of merit and talent. He may not be a thief or a robber in the eye of the law, or according to the ordinary judgment of men; and yet he may be habitually more criminal than either, in the eye of infinite purity and justice; and would so be pronounced by any tribunal of perfectly honest men, who could take cognizance of all the motives, facts and circumstances. That man, who will take an undue advantage of another in a bargain, or in any mode whatever, would steal or rob just as soon, if he could do it with equal honor and safety. Nothing does, nothing can, nothing ever will, restrain any mortal from any indulgence, pursuit, gain or abomination which he covets, and to which no disgrace is attached, except the fear of God—or, what is the same thing, RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLE. The most ignorant pagans, as well as the most enlightened sages on earth, are restrained by this fear, or by this principle, whether they are conscious of it or not. I mean so far as they act from *principle* at all—and without reference to human laws or opinions. The salutary and restraining influence of religion extends, in fact, throughout the world. It is daily felt in all the relations of life. It is apparent in the whole texture and organization of human society. All the peace, comfort, virtue and felicity in the world, or which have ever been in the world, flow, and have flowed, from religion. In proportion as pure religion prevails, in the same proportion do we behold human nature approximating the purity, happiness, dignity and glory of angels. And in proportion as it is any where neglected, opposed, despised, in the same degree do vice, ignorance and misery abound. This is a *fact* obvious to every man's observation.

It is absurd for any man to pretend to reject religion altogether, because he is, in spite of himself, religious or superstitious, in some form or other, whether his views be right or wrong. It is madness and cruelty, because, were it possible for him to banish religion from our world, he would put an end to civil government, to social order and to social existence.

I shall not attempt to tell you what religion implies or inculcates; nor, of the many religions in the world, which is the best. The worst is better than none. I have no fear whatever that any religion will be preferred to the Christian. I have no fear that any man, who honestly and soberly examines the records and charter of our religion, will ever fail to acknowledge its paramount claims, and to practice, at least to approve, its precepts. And this is all that I now urge. Study the Bible faithfully and prayerfully, and you will learn what true religion is. All who do this, with a proper temper and spirit, will agree in essential points of doctrine, as well as in the essential rules of conduct. All who diligently study the Bible—from Roman Catholic to the Quaker—will think and act alike in all things which are important, and they will never contend about unimportant forms or questions. Were the Bible resorted to for our theology and our ethics, instead of human teachers or systems, all bigotry, fanaticism, uncharitableness and persecution would disappear from the Christian world. Ignorance of the Bible is the prolific source, not only of error and superstition, but of all that demon spirit of party and sectarianism which rages among those who profess the same faith, and which keeps asunder brethren of the same family.

It assuredly ill becomes those who are liberally educated to be illiberal and intolerant on the subject of religion, or to manifest illiberal hostility against it. Nor would such an anomaly ever be witnessed, were our scholars to study the Bible as carefully and profoundly as they study, or profess to study, human science and philosophy. Simply as an integral part of a liberal education, it demands the most thorough investigation. What right have men to dispute and dogmatise about religion, when, in truth, they know little or nothing about the Bible, which alone can teach it? Who is the self sufficient bigot, that deals out anathemas against all who do not adopt the same peculiar phrascology and the same ceremonial with himself? Who is the sneering captious skeptic, who is ever railing at the hypocrisy, the credulity, the superstition, the weakness, or the inconsistency of Christians—as if these were the genuine fruits of Christianity, or constituted any part of its character? Who is it that deliberately intrenches himself within the strong holds of his own understanding, and affects to yield to the dictates and discoveries of reason, and to do homage to the dignity of human nature at the expense of revelation? Who is it that denounces the Bible as containing unintelligible mysteries and dogmas—as imposing rules and precepts too strict and severe for frail humanity—as presenting sanctions, and threatning penalties, revolting to infinite justice and goodness? They are to a man ignorant of the Bible, and of the heavenly spirit which pervades it. They must be sent to school before they can be reasoned with.

Happily, the reign of atheism has passed away, and the fopperies of infidelity are no longer in fashion. Men of sense are ashamed to avow the one, or to exhibit the other. Multitudes however, at the present day,—and those too, frequently, among the most intelligent and influential members of society—appear desirous to stand on neutral ground. Not aware, perhaps, that the thing is impossible. They neither oppose nor profess the Christian religion. They give themselves very little concern about the matter. They live under its general influence, and participate in its general charities, and seem to fancy themselves exempt from its more immediate and authoritive control, so long as they do not submit to the discipline of any particular church. As if it was at their option to obey or to disobey the divine command—to be religious or irreligious—to admit or reject as much or little of religion's precepts as may comport with their inclination or imaginary interest. Now, this is most egregious trfling with reason and duty—with themselves and their Maker. Young persons easily yield to these delusions, and are apt to think that religion is not designed for them, and that it ill becomes them. Or that it will render them miserable, or singular, or unfit for the business and concerns of the world. I pass, however, all this sophistry, all these prejudices, misapprehensions and difficulties, and again refer you to the Bible for instruction.

If man was made to be religious—and that he was, universal experience proves beyond the possibility of a doubt; if, without religion, he is both worthless and wretched—and that he is, the same experience as fully demonstrates; then is religion necessary, and equally necessary, to all men. It is equally binding on all men—on the lawyer, the physician, the statesman, the youthful student—as on the clergyman, the saint, or the sage of four score. It does not consist in particular acts or ceremonies, nor is it restricted, in its operations and influence, to particulr times, places and occasions. It regulates the temper, reigns in the heart, and keeps alive the spirit of devotion, of purity and of love, wherever we go, or whatever may be our worldly vocation. In every human pursuit or station, religion supplies the only true principle of action, and points out the only legitimate ways and means of success. Happy the man, who, in every undertaking, in every purpose, and during all his exertions and trials, can devoutly look to God for direction, for assistance, for wisdom, for a parental blessing.

Finally, be courageous. Dare to be honest, just, magnanimous, true to your God, to your country, to yourselves, and to the world. Dare to do to others as you would have them do to you. Most men are cowards. They are afraid to speak and to act, when duty calls, and duty requires. I recommend courage as a great and rare virtue. Few men will suffer themselves to be called cowards; and yet they betray their cowardice by the very course they take to avenge the insult. A man may intrepidly face the cannon's mouth, and be an arrant coward after all. There is a higher, a nobler courage, than was ever displayed in the heat of battle, or on the field of carnage.

There is a moral courage, which enables a man to triumph over foes more formidable than were ever marshaled by any Cæsar; a courge which impels him to do his duty—to hold fast his integrity—to maintain a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men—at every hazard and sacrifice—in defiance of the world, and the prince of the world. Such was the courage of Moses, of Joseph, of Daniel, of Aristides, of Phocion, of Regulus, of Paul, of Luther, of Washington. Such is the courage which sustains every good man, amidst the temptations, allurements, honors, conflicts, opposition, ridicule, malice, cruelty, persecution, which beset and threaten him at every stage of his progress through life. It is not a noisy, obtrusive, blustering, boastful courage, which pushes itself into notice when there is no real danger, but which shrinks away when the enemy is at the door. It is calm, self-possessed, meek, peaceful, gentle, unostentatious, modest, retiring; but when the fearful hour arrives, then you shall behold the majesty of genuine Christian courage, in all her native energy and grandeur, breathing the spirit of angelic purity, and grasping victory from the lion's den or the fiery furnace; where not one of all the millions of this world's heroes would have ventured to share her fortune.

I FEAR GOD, AND I HAVE NO OTHER FEAR—is the sublimest sentiment ever felt or uttered by mortal man.

May each of you, beloved youth, living and dying, be enabled, in sincerity, before the Searcher of hearts, to exclaim,—I FEAR GOD, AND I HAVE NO OTHER FEAR.

For the Genesee Farmer.

CHESS--RESULT OF EXPERIMENTS.

If the notion of wheat turning into chess, was purely speculative, like another notion which has also been prevalent, to wit: that *swallows winter in the mud under water*, a few remarks on its extravagance would be sufficient, and both might be quietly consigned to oblivion. The believers in the spurious origin of chess however, practice what they preach. They are confident that pure wheat will generate the nuisance; and this being a law of nature, not to be abrogated, they submit to have their fields overrun without making the exertions necessary to prevent it.

It must therefore be evident that to exterminate it from our country, that portion of our farmers must be induced to view chess in a different light; and to consider it nothing but a *weed*, independent in its nature, not indebted to any other plant for its existence, and only growing from its own seed. If some of them should prove dull or intractable scholars, we ought not to be discouraged, nor grow weary of well doing. We are evidently gaining ground. Every sophism, every trait of false logic that we detect and expose, must discountenance or diminish their party; and if some of our readers, who take no interest in the matter, are oppressed by languor, I hope they will turn to other amusements, and be too polite to yawn in our presence.

I have said that we are gaining ground. In Virginia this subject has been investigated in a manner deserving of great praise; and if our opponents, in their experiments of the ensuing season will adopt the same plain and philosophical method, this long controversy will doubtless soon be brought to a satisfactory termination.

Thomas Cocke and *Edmund Ruffin*,* of opposite opinions on the origin of chess, in company with *William J. Cocke* who was undecided, selected a clean piece of hard wet ground, and marked it out in right lines, planting a few small or shriveled grains of wheat, such as is supposed to turn into chess,—at measured distances. A small spot adjoining was strewed broad cast with similar defective seed. In the spring, it was found that only a part of these seeds had germinated, so very imperfect was their quality; and as a further test, some of these plants were cut down within an inch of the ground. The parties say "It was our design in this experiment to bring into operation every cause to which this change is usually ascribed by different persons, namely, 1. Imperfect seed. 2. Thick sowing. 3. A wet soil. 4. Hard or unbroken soil. 5. Grazing or mowing." No transmutation however was effected by any of these *five* causes. At harvest there stood the wheat, and not one stalk of chess in the whole patch.

Now contrast this experiment with *Gideon*† *Ramsdell's*. He appears not to have taken any of his opponents into counsel, but to have chosen his own ground. Whether that on which he raised the hills of chess, was clean or not, he has not thought it necessary to say,—perhaps like some of his associates in that notion, not deeming it of any consequence. Plough Jogger says, "The man that sows clean seed wheat, and in time of harvest finds one fourth, or one half of it chess, knows for a certain that wheat will turn to chess." This is drawing a conclusion from only half of the premises. G. R., does the same: he admits that the lot in which his hired man sowed damaged wheat, was *not quite* but only "*nearly* clean;" and because chess grew there, he confidently assumes that it sprung from the wheat.

It is worthy of remark that the more carelessly our opponents conduct their experiments, the more likely they are to succeed. I do not impeach their honesty; but to every mind that has been disciplined in the rigorous inductions of modern philosophy, it must be evident that such experiments are not entitled to our confidence.

There is nothing new in the circumstance that a stubble field of wheat has produced chess; and it has been explained on former occasions. The plant mutilated by G. R. has not been shown to have been wheat: we have neither proof nor detail of that "certainty." Last spring, one of the best farmers in our country, found a head of wheat which had sprouted, and he was confident the plants were chess, thinking he knew them by the leaves; but Dr. *Charles Tyan* of Springport, planted them in his garden, and these proved at harvest to be genuine wheat. It also appears from the experiments in Virginia, that wheat plants cut off near the ground, sprouted anew and produced wheat.

The evidence in regard to the field of *Ambrose Burr*, is not less defective. Newly burnt land and clean seed will not imply that no chess was dropped on it by his team in seeding time, or by his live stock in winter, without adverting to other causes.

I planted one seed of genuine chess in my garden last fall which produced this season seven stalks, the largest four feet high, and yielded more than two thousand two hundred seeds. This result is very different from G. R.'s experiment.

If both rye and flax turn into two other kinds of chess in one district, they must occasionally undergo similar changes in other districts. Yet no botanist has found any such plants; and G. R. cannot be accredited with this discovery till a decision in his favor be made by some competent person. In this quarter, we have only one kind, the common chess, growing indifferently both among wheat and rye.

The manner in which G. R. attempts to explain the result of *H. Chapin's* experiment, is very unsatisfactory. "His process was not agreeable to direction in as much as *he cleaned the wheat instead of planting the heads.*" I cannot see why old chaff should turn wheat into chess, merely by being in contact, any more than old brown paper would turn it. That was drawing too hard on our credulity.

When chess infests a farm, it is more difficult to exterminate than some imagine, owing to the various ways, already mentioned, in which it may be scattered over the fields and meadows; and especially when it is closely surrounded by other farms that are foul with this weed. *Noah Dennis* has used all reasonable means to destroy it; he has cleaned his seed wheat, and carefully pulled it up in his fields; and year after year he has found it scarcer, yet a little still gets in. Not being well enough to be out in harvest, he requested one of his men to take notice if any chess occurred; and in half a day he found only one plant.* This fact I respectfully submit to the candid consideration of G. R. and of those who unite with him in opinion. It will be hard to explain on *their* principles, but very easy on *ours*. That regular diminution of the weed is just such a result as we know would follow a spirited attack on the Canada thistles that infest so many farms: they would grow scarcer every year; but a few seeds coming from the neighbors would render a strict watch necessary. If Canada thistles however, originated from clover and timothy every time that the first was thrown out by frost, or the latter eaten down, there could be no regular gradation about it. One unfavorable winter, or one visit from trespassing cattle, would disannul all our previous labors. Providentially things are not so, either in regard to chess or to thistles; and the farmer may go on with full assurance that nature is not so wild and unmanageable as our opponents imagine.

In a former article,* G. R. has said, "Uncovered wheat will always produce chess *as a natural consequence.*" On this point also, he is mistaken. My friend *John Brotherton*, whose veracity will not be questioned, lately informed me that a few years ago, he observed a lot of stubble near his house, some time in autumn, becoming green from the wheat dropped in harvesting: and he concluded to save it for a crop. The ground was neither ploughed, harrowed, nor cultivated in any other manner whatever; and some of his neighbors were positive it would all turn to chess; but not being troubled with that notion, he took his own course. The piece contained two acres wanting fifteen rods, and at harvest he had forty-four bushels of good wheat D. T.

Greatfield, Cayuga Co., 9 mo. 2, 1833.

*Editor of the Farmer's Register—The full account taken from that journal may be found in the Genesee Farmer, vol. 3, page 238.

† Gen. Farmer, vol. 3, page 235.

* Gen. Farmer, vol. 3, p. 250.—† Gen. Farmer, vol. 2, p. 243.

For the Genesee Farmer.

FRUIT AND DECIDUOUS TREES.

FALL PLANTING.

The various ideas, which I have found to exist on this point, induced me in a former number of "The Genesee Farmer," to advance my own opinions on the subject, and to solicit the opinions of those more acquainted with the results of planting in *spring* and *fall*, than I from my own individual experience, could, of course, possess, as respects Western New-York. Several gentlemen of extensive practice have kindly favored me with the results attendant on this subject, so important to the arboriculturist, and all those gentlemen's opinions perfectly coincide with my own, giving the preference most decidedly to *fall* planting. Judge Buel, has also, in the Genesee Farmer, given the true *rationale* of the principles which are attendant on the benefits derived from fall planting, and which render it so decidedly superior to transplanting trees in spring; but there are some points connected with this subject which in this section of the country renders it still more imperative. Fruit trees may be removed with safety after the second week in October. It is, I have often found, considered by those unacquainted with the nature of deciduous trees, that it is absolutely necessary the leaves should *all* have fallen previous to the transplanting of the tree; this is a very erroneous opinion, for when the wood is ripened, nature has performed its functions, and

transplanting may be performed with success. By removing trees at the period here recommended, they may with great probability be forwarded, without any obstruction, by navigation, to a considerable distance before the frost sets in, and if immediately planted, while the sap is in motion, they will emit fresh fibers and establish themselves forthwith, and consequently in the spring they are prepared to start (as gardeners term it) from the first impulse of the vegetable invigorations; but if forwarded in *spring* and a dry season takes place the trees are almost sure to fail. The utmost care and frequent waterings can alone save them.

I consider from practice, from observation and from the knowledge I have obtained from the experience of others, that from the middle of October to the middle of November is decidedly the most preferable season for planting *all* fruit and other *deciduous* trees. Yours, very respectfully,

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Rochester Nursery, Sept. 9, 1833.

For the Genesee Farmer.

SOWING WHEAT ON OATS STUBBLE.

Wheat sowed on oats stubble, rarely succeeds so well as on clean fallows. There are at least two reasons for this result; one is that the land is somewhat exhausted by the oat crop; but I take the stronger reason to be, that the young oats that grow from the stubble, interfere with the growth of the wheat in the fall, and stunt it. I incline the more to this opinion, because oats stubble, though manured so much as entirely to restore its fertility, is still less favorable for wheat than a clean fallow.

It will then appear that the best measures should be taken to prevent the growth of the oats along with the wheat. Swine may do much towards picking up the scattered grains; but in common cases too much will remain; and we must therefore employ other means. A good harrowing will commonly be better than ploughing; but if from any particular cause, the latter should be preferred, the ground ought to be well harrowed afterwards. Care ought also to be taken in ploughing the first time, that the oats be not deeply covered, otherwise they will be the longer in coming up, and there is but little time to spare. If it is covered an inch or two, it is enough; and better than if deeper when there are only light showers to start it.

When the leaves of the oats are once fairly up and expanded, to bury them is certain destruction; although when the grain is just sprouting it may be turned over with little injury; and therefore the nearer to the surface that it starts, the better, because it will be the sooner up. It should *then* be turned under with a *deep* and *even* furrow; and *on the top*, the manure ought to be spread, and thoroughly harrowed in before the wheat is sown; and then harrowed well afterwards. There is no danger of overdoing this part of the business. Much of the value of stubble manure depends on its being intimately mixed with the soil, and on retaining it near the surface. A light harrow with many teeth is best for this purpose.

A FARMER.

What seems to be generosity, is often no more than dignified ambition which overlooks little interests, in order to gratify great ones.

For the Genesee Farmer.

HIGHWAYS--No. IX.

Who clears the beaten track of the road from loose stones?

In the course of my short journies, I have passed through no Road District where there is any appearance of the loose stones having been cleared from the beaten track, since the time of working on the roads before harvest, with one exception. One overseer of highways appears to have attended to the duties of his office; and for this evidence of Public Spirit, his name ought to be in capitals, were it not that he has destroyed the only side track for sleighs that was left by his predecessors.

In the present summer we have had many showers that in places have washed the fine earth from the surface of the roads, and laid bare the small stones which are now loosened up, and render traveling in light carriages very unpleasant. *Whose duty is it to see that the law is executed?*

VIATOR.

For the Genesee Farmer.

GINGER BEER.

A much approved, and very wholesome beverage is made of the following articles: powder of ginger one ounce; cream tartar, half an ounce; a large lemon sliced; two pounds lump sugar, and one gallon water, added together, and simmered over a fire for half an hour; and fermented in the usual way, with a table spoonfull of yeast, and bottle it close for use. It may be proper to observe that it should be put in such bottles as are used for soda water and closely corked. The above beer supersedes the use of spruce beer, and soda water. It is certain, that its best introduction to general use arises from its agreeableness to our palate, and not from its entire valuable propertics to our constitution. It is peculiarly grateful to the palate, and occasions a glowing sensation in the stomach immediately after it is taken.

Z.

For the Genesee Farmer.

MESSRS. L. TUCKER & Co.—Your Plough Jogger has rather astonished me in writing about plaster and other stimulants for land. He should certainly have informed himself better before coming to the public. He ought to have known that lime is no more a manure than plaster—it being also (and only) a stimulant; and that by applying lime for a number of years it will also spoil land from raising grain until it rests a number of years in grass. I have used lime for the last twenty years, part of the time extensively, and I speak from experience, and not hearsay, as I rather think the Plough Jogger does. Lime is excellent for hard land, but like plaster, does no good for grain on muck land; but it must be used judiciously, by not applying too often, and it is the same with plaster—indeed, plaster is the most profitable of any thing I ever put on land, (that is, for an immediate profit,) but I confess it must be used sparingly—so must almost every thing, at least in moderation. Let the Plough Jogger put on a vast quantity of barn-yard manure, and his land will neither bring small grain nor potatoes; and let him over fill himself with rich meats, and he will jog but sickly along after his plough. If you can scrape any thing out of this that's worth putting in your Farmer, you must give it a double hammering to what the Plough Jogger's gets, as my writing never appeared in a public paper—I am only a farmer, *not a writer*.

A SCOTCHMAN.

For the Genesee Farmer:

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

MESSRS. L. TUCKER & Co.—Notwithstanding all that has been written and said respecting the scab, rot and murrain in sheep, I am still of opinion that all these disorders owe their origin to some indirection of the bile, and are in fact mere modifications of the same disorder, and that outward applications are of little if any use.

Take ½ oz. gamboge—1 oz. salt peter—2 quarts of charcoal in powder and 2 quarts of common salt—mix all intimately, and give the sheep a little weekly as common salt; they will take it freely, and I am persuaded we shall seldom hear of either of these complaints. R. M. W.

Potter, August 21*st*, 1833.

For the Genesee Farmer.

STIRRING THE SOIL IN DRY WEATHER.

MESSRS. L. TUCKER & Co.—In the Genesee Farmer, vol. 2, page 283, I notice some remarks of J. L. extracted from the Mass. Agricultural Repository on the subject of stirring the ground in dry weather. J. L. although he approves the practice seems at a loss to know why it is beneficial. If he will reflect he will find that the atmosphere contains much moisture, dissolved in caloric, and this in the driest weather, and although invisible to us, this moisture is large in quantity as the following experiment will show:

Take one ounce of caustic pot ash, tie it loosely in a piece of millinet and suspend it in a free current of air; set under it a bottle with a glass or earthen funnel; in a few days the pot ash will disappear and fourteen ounces of caustic lie will will be found in the bottle.

Again, take a tumbler, fill it with cold water, in a few minutes it will be covered with dew, the caloric will pass through the glass till it brings the water to the temperature of the air, leaving the water held in solution on the outside of the tumbler. There can be no mistake in this, for I have seen it many times. Again, all growing plants are furnished with capillary vessels, and if weeds or grass be suffered to grow among our crops they will take up part of this moisture. Again, the earth being stirred and kept porous, has a powerful attraction for this moisture, which is thus drawn into the neighborhood of the plant, is seized by the capillary vessels and thus reaches the roots through the circulation. But when once condensed it can no longer enter the capillary vessels. To do this it must be dissolved in caloric. Such are my views on this subject, and I remain, Yours, &c. R. M. W.

Potter, August 13, 1833.

For the Genesee Farmer.

MESSRS. L. TUCKER & Co.—The subject of warming houses by stoves and furnaces has met with some notice in your excellent paper. Could not some of your correspondents give your readers a description of a furnace, for *wood*, with the manner in which the heated air would be conveyed into the different apartments, so as to be understood? It is difficult to understand any of the directions on that subject which have come under my notice. D. W.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Aug., 1833.

From the American Farmer.

PEACHES.

Greatfield, Cayuga co., N. Y. 12 mo. 6, 1831.

The *peach* is the most delicious fruit of the temperate zones. Of all the *varieties* into which this species has passed, none are so remarkable* as the *nectarine*, distinguished by a smooth skin, a firmer pulp, and a peculiar flavor. The *down* of the peach commonly repels the curculio; and it is only on account of this armature that it more generally ripens than the nectarine, —for the latter tree in resisting low temperatures, is equally vigorous.

Several botanists consider the peach and the almond as the same species; and some *hybrids* have induced an eminent horticulturist to believe that the peach *originated* in a period comparatively recent. A nut-shell changed to the most exquisite of fruits! Astonishing as this *supposed* change may appear, it is clearly implied however, in the assertion that the peach is a variety of the almond; and whether this change occurred in remote ages, or modern times, the probability of the theory remains unaffected.

It is remarkable that the peach is no where mentioned in the Bible. If it was indigenous to Persia, as authors commonly admit, it seems probable that the Jews would have known it, and the sacred writings have contained some allusion to it, when the grape, the olive, the almond, and the fig were named. This silence has not been satisfactorily explained. It appears, however, that the peach grows† near Pekin in China; and if that country is its native locality, it would not be hard to understand why it became known at so late a period in the western parts of Asia.

I am disposed to believe the peach a distinct species. Its *solitary* flowers constitute one of the most striking traits of its *specific character*, while those of the almond are *in pairs*. These traits are given by botanists as constant; and though the inflorescence differs not, except in *number*,—yet *number*, when constant, is freely and unexceptionably admitted into *specific characters* in other genera. In *Mitchella*, *Linnæa*, or *Xylosteum*, no part of even the *generic character* is more unvarying than the *geminate* position of the flowers.

A *specific difference* may also be inferred from the numerous and multiform *varieties* into which the peach is annually spreading, when contrasted with the more permanent character of the almond. A case nearly parallel may be found between *Ribes rubrum* (the common currant) and *Ribes grossularia* (the garden gooseberry,) the former, like the almond, not having produced more than six or eight well known *varieties*,—when those of the latter, like the *varieties* of the peach, are too numerous to be recorded.

A further difference is found in the shell of the almond which splits open to discharge the nut: the pulp of the peach has no determinate opening.

But while some have asserted the peach to be a native of Persia, other writers are not less confident of its being indigenous to America. To prove this position, the testimony of the Chevalier *Touti*, who wrote an account of *De La Salle's* expedition in 1678, has been quoted: "In the Illinois country one sees whole plains covered over with pomegranate trees, orange trees, and lemon trees; and in one word, all kinds of fruit trees" —*the peach tree being necessarily among them.*

Kalm the Swedish traveler who visited this country in 1748, is more directly to the point: "I have been told *by all* those who have made journies to the southern parts of Canada, and to the river Mississippi, that the woods there abound with *peach trees* which bear excellent fruit; and that the Indians of those parts say that those trees have been there from time immemorial."

William Penn's account of Pennsylvania in 1683, has also been cited: "Here are also peaches, very good, and in great quantities—not an Indian plantation without them; but whether naturally here at first I know not,—however one may have them by bushels for little. They make a pleasant drink, and I think not inferior to any peach you have in England, except the true Newington."

On rejecting all these proofs of its *American* origin, it might be sufficient to say that no intelligent botanist or respectable traveler of the present times, has given any countenance to such a notion. It may not be uninteresting however, to take a second look at the evidence.

It will not be required of us to suppose that Chevalier *Touti* even aimed at the truth when he spoke of whole plains covered over with pomegranate, orange, and lemon trees in a climate where the mercury occasionally descends in Fahrenheit's thermometer nearly to 20 degrees below zero. Besides, nature has never yet congregated "all kinds of fruit trees" within such limits.

Kalm was duped. It is plain that he considered all further inquiry unnecessary; and that *a fact so unquestionable* might be expressed in hyperbolical language.

On this subject *William Penn* has shown a discrimination in full accordance with his high character: "not an Indian plantation without them, but whether naturally here at first I know not"—implying that the peach tree was an object of culture, and not wild in the woods like the plum, the crab-apple and the mulberry.

It cannot surprise us, if the peach tree attracted the *early* notice of the first settters of Virginia any Maryland. It had been cultivated in England 70 years before the latter colony was established; and 50 years more had elapsed before the arrival of *Penn*. In favorable situations these trees bear fruit in three years from the stone; and no people who had fixed habitations were greater travelers than the American Indians. If therefore these trees were found at this period on the banks of the Mississippi, according to father *Hennepin*, it can be no cause of wonder even on the assumption that the peach was derived from Virginia. Some of the Cayuga or Seneca Indians attended one of *William Penn's* treaties near Philadelphia; and peach trees of great age were standing in their old clearings when the whites first settled this district.

The peach tree is liable to perish from two causes which affect no other fruit tree, viz: *the worm* and *the yellows*. I have not discovered that the *worm* attacks the peach tree in Britain; and this species of *Ægeria* was first named and described by our countryman *Thomas Say* in his Entomology. If indigenous to America on what plant did it feed previous to the introduction of the peach tree? Or was it imported *in the trees* from some other part of Europe?

Though active this insect is not much to be dreaded except by negligent cultivators; but *the yellows* is truly formidable. *Much of the destruction caused by this malady has been ascribed to the Ægeria.*

The yellows is a name imposed by the late Judge *Peters*,* who imparted much interesting information on this subject. Of the *origin* of this malady however, nothing is known. That it is similar in its nature to the *gold* and *silver* spots which occur in ornamental shrubs, I have formerly shown; and also that like the colored varieties of the box or of the holly, it may be propagated by budding. It differs greatly in the degrees of its virulence however,—soon destroying some trees, while others are permitted to remain for years without sensibly declining.

A proper understanding of this matter is of so much consequence to the fruit gardener, that I take the liberty to *repeat* some cases which I noticed in a former paper.

A tree of Kennedy's clingstone from a nursery near New-York was planted in my garden in the spring of 1824. The leaves were more yellow than usual; *numerous sprouts* of *feeble growth* and *sickly aspect* sprung from the *principal branches;* and the fruit, with *purple discolorations* through the pulp, was *earlier* and *irregular in its ripening.* Yet notwithstanding these unequivocal symptoms of *the yellows* when *combined*, after seven years growth, it equaled the average size of the healthy trees planted near it at the same time; and I only destroyed it through apprehension that the malady might spread.

Two other trees of that same package were deeply diseased. Such would now be immediately detected; but I had never before seen *the yellows* in the western parts of New-York, and was practically ignorant of its nature. I was anxious to preserve the kinds; and though I had never before taken buds from scions so attenuated and feeble, yet they *took*,—and soon destroyed the healthy trees into which I had set them.

Adjacent to one of these budded stocks, stood a *fall peach* tree which had borne many years. On recovering from sickness in 1827, I sent to the orchard for *early peaches*, and to my great surprise ripe fruit was brought from that tree, one month before the ordinary time of ripening. It died in the following year; and appeared to have taken the infection from its neighbor, either through the medium of the pollen, or the contact of the roots.

The practice of Judge *Peters* was excellent: "when trees become sickly, I GRUB THEM UP; I find that sickly trees often infect those in vigor near them by some morbid effluvia." And the remark of *William Coxe* ought to be added: the peach tree "cannot be cultivated with success on the site of a former plantation; until some years and an intermediate course of cultivation have intervened." D. T.

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* We know too little of the *flat peach* of China to make it an exception.

† "Grapes, *peaches*, apples and delicious pears are extremely abundant." "*Timkowski's* Travels of the Russian Mission to China in the years 1820, 1821."

* Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, vol. i, page 120.

FOOD FOR OXEN AND OTHER CATTLE.—Every traveler who passes Alsfett, a little town near Frankfort, in Germany, has noticed the remarkably fine cattle of that place, who are fed in the following manner:

Straw is cut short by means of a straw-cutter; is then put into a cauldron, with the addition of potatoes and carrots, and boiled till it forms a jelly; this, mixed with a sufficient quantity of water, is served to the beast. The animal so fed requires no water, and so well do they thrive on this mess, that they are, notwithstanding the summer labor, ready for the butcher at the end of the year.

Grind all sorts of grain which is intended to be given to cattle or horses. In order to obtain the greatest benefit from it, boil it in water, and while hot add cut straw, stirring it well, and when cool it will be fit to feed out.

The following observations upon fattening cattle were published by Nathaniel Landon, of Litchfield, Conn. He says, "I boiled about two quarts of flax-seed, and sprinkled it on cut straw, which I had previously scalded and seasoned with salt, together with some oil-cake and oat-meal, working them in a tub with a short pitch-fork, until the whole became an oily mush. I fed a three-year old heifer regularly in this way, about two months, when she had eaten about one bushel of flax-seed, with the other ingredients in proportion. When she was butchered she weighed 584 lbs., 84 lbs. of which were tallow. She would not have sold for more than $16 before fattening. I sold two quarters for $18 13. She cost me not more than $10, exclusive of the hay she ate, which was chiefly scalded as above.

On the first of February I began with an ox; I fed him about three months, but not altogether as well as I did the heifer. He digested about one pint of flax-seed per day, prepared as above, which, I suppose, formed about one half of the fat in these two cattle. The ox was short, measured about 7 feet 2 inches, and weighed 1082 lbs., and had 180 pounds of tallow. He cost me when fattening 25 cents per day; he had previously cost me $35. My neat gain in fattening these two cattle was more than all I had cleared before, in fattening oxen and cows, for fifteen years, and this is owing, I think, chiefly to the use of flax-seed.

TO COOK SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.—Cut the roots transversely into thin pieces, boil them in a little water, or milk and water—when boiled soft, mash them, and thicken the whole with flour; and then fry them in fat of salt pork, or in butter. They are a luxury.—*N. Y. Far.*

NEW METHOD OF TTANSPLANTING LARGE TREES.—During the winter of 1824, having occasion to transplant a number of trees, and being dissatisfied with the mode of preparation, by opening a trench round the tree, and filling it with loose soil, Mr. Munro selected an oak about 25 years old, large for its years, and prepared it in the following manner: He formed a circular trench round the tree, and dug out the earth; but, instead of filling the earth with loose mold, he left it empty, and roofed it over with boards, covering over any opening between them with withered grass, and then putting over the whole one inch deep of earth. The tree remained a year in this state, and was transplanted in the winter of 1825. On reducing the ball of earth to proper dimensions for removing the tree, the old roots were found furnished with fibers, matted sufficiently to retain enough of earth to protect them during removal. The object which Mr. Munro had in view was, instead of encouraging the growth of fibers at the extremities of the amputated roots, as is done when the trench is filled in with loose soil, to have them formed within the ball of earth, and not on the outside of it. This he considered would enable him to remove the tree with a ball, which he never could accomplish by any other method, though he had practiced it for five years on from three to five hundred trees annually. When the trench dug round the tree is filled with loose earth, the young roots form in clusters round the ends of the old roots, and the tree, on removal, generally loses the whole of the earth which formed the ball.—*Loudon's Magazine.*

Method of conserving Gooseberries, Orlean Plums, Green Gages, Damsons, Peaches, Nectarines, and Bullaces.—Let the fruit be cleaned, picked, and not too ripe, put it into wide-mouthed, or what are called gooseberry bottles; let the bottles be filled as full as they can be packed, and stick the corks lightly into them; then place them upright in a saucepan of water, heated gradually to about 100 or 170 degrees, Fahrenheit; that is, till the water feels very hot to the finger but does not scald. Let this degree of heat be kept up for half an hour, then remove the bottles one by one, and fill them up to within half an inch of the cork with boiling water; when cold let the cork be fitted very close, and lay the bottles on their sides, that the cork may be kept moist by the water. To prevent fermentation and mold, the bottles may be turned once or twice a week for the first month or two, and once or twice a month afterwards. When applied to use, some of the liquor first poured off may serve to be put into the pie, or pudding, instead of water, and the remainder being boiled up with a little sugar, makes a rich and agreeable syrup.

The fruit ought not to be cracked by the heat: some trials were made by keeping the bottles in a heat of 190 degrees for three quarters of an hour, but the fruit was reduced nearly to a pulp. It is also advisable that the fruit be not quite ripe, nor should it be bruised.

Some fruits may be preserved in a succulent state by being kept in water, without boiling. This is practiced in regard to the cranberry: it also succeeds with the smaller kind of apples. All pulpy fruits, such as damsons, plums, &c. if gathered when not quite ripe, and not wounded, may likewise be preserved by putting them into dry bottles, so as to exclude the air, by sealing over the cork, and then burying them in a trench with the cork downwards.—*American Farmer.*

BOTTS IN HORSES.—A writer in the American Farmer says, horses fed on green oats will discharge the botts contained in their stomachs. When a horse begins to suffer from the botts, he should be immediately bled in the neck, and the blood poured down his throat. It should be caught in bottles, and kept from coagulating by having the bottles in warm water. In five minutes the horse will obtain relief.

STRAWBERRIES—This is the proper season for setting out strawberries, that the plants may get well rooted this fall.

ROTATION OF CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A farmer gives, in the Farmer's Reporter, a concise view of the mode of Agriculture in Pennsylvania. The corn is always planted on sward ground, carefully ploughed once, two or three weeks before time of planting. It is well harrowed without disturbing the sod; marked off into furrows three feet apart, in which the corn is planted in hills, one and a half or two feet apart. A little plaster is sprinkled on the hills when well up—harrowed and ploughed once—when too thick, the stalks are thinned. By this method, "we now raise," says the writer, "forty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre, where, twelve or fifteen years ago, it was thought a crop of corn could not be obtained at all."

The next crop is oats, sown the succeeding spring. Wheat succeeds the oats, when barnyard manure is carted on. A rye crop follows the wheat. Clover seed is sown on the rye in March. The clover is allowed to remain two or three years, and plastered; when the same rotation commences again.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

MANAGEMENT OF SANDY LAND.—The celebrated Duckett, of Petersham, in Surrey, England, practiced on the following rules: 1. Ploughing very deep; 2. Ploughing seldom, but effectually, often putting in seven crops to four ploughings; 3. Occasionally raising a crop of turneps the same season, after wheat or pulse. There are instances, however, of cultivating sandy soil with success by ploughing only to the depth of two or three inches, gradually increasing it as the soil becomes more enriched. Small stones should not be picked from a sandy soil, as they tend to prevent evaporation. The fertility of this soil depends, in a very great degree, on the quantity and regular succession of rain. In a valley where moisture accumulates, it is very productive. In the rainy climate of Turin, the most prolific soil has 77 to 80 per cent. of siliceous earth, and from 9 to 14 of calcareous; but in the neighborhood of Paris, where there is much less rain, the silex or sand is only 26 to 50 per cent. in the most fertile soils.—*Ib.*

WEEVILS IN WHEAT.—There are various ways to destroy these destructive insects. Dry woolen cloths, or wet linen or cotton cloths, laid on the grain, will cause them to leave the grain and get upon the cloth. They may then be drowned, or otherwise destroyed. Sprinkling of lime among wheat will drive them away. The lime may be afterwards sifted out. Snuff or sulphur put in little bags, and distributed in various parts of the bin, will have the same effect. A bin kept cool and properly ventilated will not, on the authority of Duhamel, contain sufficient heat to hatch this insect. Those made of Lombardy poplar are said to be offensive to the weevil. Wheat in stacks and mows is very liable to be infested. The remedy is to thrash as soon as possible, spread the grain on the floor until it is dry and cool, and when put away kept cool by stirring. Poplar and elder leaves put with it are of service.—*Ib.*

PLOUGHING.—As this is the season for using the invaluable instrument—the plough—perhaps it may be well to call the attention of our farmers to the subject. There seems to exist quite a diversity of opinion in regard to the proper depth that land should by ploughed. Many, and in our opinion too many, advocate shallow ploughing. "What's the use," say they, "of ploughing up the pan and burying the manure and soil out of the reach of the plant?" Let us reason together. What's the use of ploughing at all? Is it not that we may pulverize the soil and bring it to such a state that the little roots and fibers of the plant may shoot out easily and gather up whatever it can find to nourish it? Is it not to incorporate the manure with the soil, and make it of a uniform consistency, as it regards quality, &c.

Now the deeper you make the soil, the deeper will the roots plunge, the more nourishment will they be likely to find, and the less liable will they be to injuries from drouth. Plough deep—don't fear burying the manure so deep that the roots will not find it—they will go as deep as you can by any plough ever yet made. It is possible that you may not realize so good a crop the first year by burying the manure deeply, but you will not lose it, and the next year you will have a deeper soil—and in a short time your land will of course be worth double, because you will have a double depth of soil. What makes the intervals and bottom lands so much better than most uplands? Aye, but Nature made that. Then take Nature's advice and make your's so. If Nature has made a plough of the elements and buried her vegetable matter deep, and made a soil ten fold more valuable for it, follow her example. She did not do it all at once, neither need you, if you are not able. If you think that you have not manure sufficient to make such a soil the first year, or must have the benefit of it immediately, act accordingly, but begin the system immediately. If you can plough but four inches this year, plough six the next, and increase annually till you get the soil deeper than you can get the point of your plough. We may appear somewhat dogmatical in our advice, but that is of small consequence, provided we can dogmatize some into the practice, who are now utterly opposed to it. What runs a farm out, as it is called? Is it not shoal ploughing, a scratching over the soil as if you were afraid of getting out of the reach of the sun and air? We verily believe this is the principal cause. The remedy must be the reverse course of management.—*Maine Farmer.*

ALBANY NURSERY.

ORDERS for Trees and Plants from this establishment will be received and forwarded by L. TUCKER, Proprietor of the Genesee Farmer. The collection embraces, in addition to the ordinary fruits of our country, many foreign Apples, Pears and Peaches, described as of the first quality in the London Horticultural Catalogue, and received principally from the Society's Garden. Also, a few hundred *Morus multicaulis*, or Chinese mulberry, at 50 cents, or half the ordinary price, some hundreds of the *Ailantus*, or Tree of Heaven, and two thousand *Horse Chesnuts*, of suitable size for planting. A discount will be made to those who buy to sell. In the ornamental department, there is more than 300 select varieties of the ROSE, and nearly the same number of varieties of the splendid double Dahlia. Trees and plants carefully packed, and forwarded without delay.

BUEL & WILSON.

Albany, Sept. 10, 1833. sep 14-r4t

SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL.

NO. 50, for June, 1833, just received. Back numbers of this work may be had of

HOYT, PORTER & CO. Agents.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Monroe County, }
Sherif's Office. } Rochester, Sept. 12, 1833.

A GENERAL Election is to be held in the County of Monroe, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice of the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed.

E. M. PARSONS, Sherif.

State of New-York, }
Secretary's Office. } Albany, Aug. 10, 1833.

SIR—I hereby give you notice, that at the next general election in this State, to be held on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of November next, a Senator is to be chosen in the Eighth Senate District, in place of Albert H. Tracy, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next

Notice is also given, that at the said election the following proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State will be submitted to the people, viz:

1. "For electing the Mayor of the the City of New-York by the electors thereof"

2. "For authorising the Legislature to reduce the duties on salt." JOHN A. DIX,

To the Sherif of the } *Secretary of State.*
County of Monroe. } sept 14-arf

N. B. The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your County will give notice of the election of Members of Assembly, and for filling any vacancies in County Offices which may

MISCELLANIES.

Fertility of Western New-York.—In an article commenting upon the abundance of the Harvest, the Onondaga Standard asks—"What will the farmers down east say, when we inform them that we can name individuals in this county, who have harvested the present season 1500, 1800 and in one instance, 3000 bushels of Wheat?"—If our friends of Onondaga make these matters the subject of such exultation, we may ask, and we do it with no disposition to undervalue the blessings of our neighbors; what must the farmers down east say, when we inform them that we can name individuals in Livingston co., who have harvested, the present season, more than 6000 bushels each; aye, and in one instance, more than 4000 bushels have been cut from 100 acres of land, which, without the intermission of a single year in 25 has been in crop? The county of Livingston contains 12 towns which will this year market her million bushels of wheat. We hope this intelligence may lead the farmers "down east" to duly appreciate the growing, if not full grown importance of the West. We further hope that when we again present, as assuredly we shall, our claims for a Canal through the Valley of the Genesee, no voice shall be heard from down east against the utility or practicability of the measure.—*Liv. Jour.*

Extraordinary Earthquake.—The Montreal Gazette of Saturday last, contains an account of an earthquake that recently happened at St. Leon, in the district of Three Rivers, which if true, is one of the most remarkable on record. Its extent is said to have been limited to about fifteen acres.

It is impossible, says the Minerve, giving the details of the occurrence, to describe the scene of desolation which that spot now presents, all is overthrown and fallen to the banks of the river. The house and barn of Isaac Lesage have sunk in, as also the house and barn of Augustin Ferron. Isaac Lesage is now dead, from having been crushed under the ruins of his house. His wife, who had gone out to milk the cows, saw the house sinking in. An old man saved himself with several children by getting out by the roof. The body of Lesage has been found dreadfully mangled.—The house has so sunk into the earth, that nothing but the head of the chimney is now visible. The barn has entirely disappeared. The family of Lesage, who have also lost all their provisions and most of their property, are in a great state of privation. It is said that a large cross erected on the road side as is customary, through the devotion of the inhabitants, was conveyed to a great distance without falling, and is even more perpendicular than it was before. The whole of the accident occurred within a short distance of the Church of St. Leon.

The narrow extent of the convulsion, and the story of the cross cast a shade of discredit over the whole account.

Happiness of Animals.—It is impossible to view the cheerfulness of animals and birds without pleasure; the latter especially appear to enjoy themselves during the fine weather, in spring and summer, with a degree of hilarity which might be almost envied. It is astonishing how much man might do to lessen the misery of those creatures, which are either given to him for food or use or for adding to his pleasure, if he were so disposed. Instead of which, he often exercises a degree of wanton tyranny and cruelty over them, which cannot be too much deprecated, and for which no doubt he will be held accountable. Animals are so capable of showing gratitude and affection to those who have been kind to them, that I never see them subjected to ill treatment without feeling the utmost abhorrence of those who are inflicting it. I know many persons who like myself take a pleasure at seeing all the animals around them appear happy. Cows will show their pleasure at seeing those who have been kind to them, by moving their ears gently, and putting out their wet noses. My old horse rests his head on the gate with great complacency, when he sees me coming, expecting to receive an apple or a piece of bread. I should even be sorry to see my poultry and pigs go out of my way with any symptoms of fear.—*Jessie's Gleanings.*

A gentleman, it is said, had a board put on a part of his land, on which was writtten—"I will give this field to any one who is really contented," and when an applicant came, he always said, "are you contented?" The general reply was, 'I am.' 'Then,' rejoined the gentleman, 'what do you want with my field?'

It was the poet Shenstone, I believe, who in looking over a map of England, remarked with a sigh, "How many pleasant people are there here whom I can never know."—There is something at once selfish and nobly benevolent in this. How much of his character a simple remark like this reveals to us. Who can help feeling a strong interest in a man who expresses himself with such a frank philanthrophy? Who would not willingly go some miles out of his way to make his acquaintance?

Dr. Franklin.—The leading property of Dr. Franklin's mind, great as it was—the faculty which made him remarkable, and set him apart from other men—the generator, in truth, of all his power,—was good sense—only plain, good sense—nothing more. He was not a man of genius: there was no brilliancy about him; little or no fervor; nothing like poetry, or eloquence; and yet, by the sole, untiring, continual operation of this humble, unpretending quality of the mind, he came to do more, in the world of science—more in council—more in the revolution of empires—(uneducated, or self-educated, as he was)—than five hundred others might have done: each with more genius, mere fervor, more eloquence, and more brilliancy.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

To Make a Farmer.—The celebrated Marshall said that "attendance and attention will make any man a farmer." He was brought up to commerce, and did not give any attention to farming until a mature period of life. He then took a worn out farm of 300 acres near London. In three months he dismissed his bailiff, and performed, by the aid of study and practice, the duties of his office himself. He kept minutes of his operations, and published those from 1744 to 1777. He was acknowledged to be superior to most of his contemporary farmers. Arthur Young, too, was brought up to commerce. Middleton, in his View of the Agriculture of Middlesex, says one of the best farmers in that country was a retired tailor. The reason why those who have been brought up to other professions often make excellent farmers is, that they have a real taste for agriculture, and enter it with a zeal to which those who have been brought up to it from infancy are strangers. Bakewell's advice to young farmers was, "to see what others are doing," or, in other words, to read what others are doing.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Butter, quantity and quality consumed in the city of New-York.—This flourishing city contains upwards of 30,000 families. Supposing each to consume one pound of butter per day, upwards of 10,000,000 of pounds would be the yearly supply. This, when considering the immense number of strangers constantly in the city, and the quantity consumed in bakeries, is not too great a calculation—consequently, at eighteen cents per pound, 1,800,000 dollars are given to farmers in return for their butter. A very considerable portion of the quantity consumed is very inferior—so much so, that very few good house-keepers in the country could put it on their tables without extreme mortification. Much of it may have been sweet and tolerably good butter, when first packed in the tubs or firkins; but owing to a want of proper preserving, it acquires, by the time it is dealt out in the dirty grocery stores, a harshness and rancidity that makes it scarcely stomachable.

Any farmer, who has a wife or has daughters that makes good butter, can easily obtain customers in private families, or at particular groceries, who will engage to take all he can make at from 15 to 25 cents per pound. If he supplies them with butter of good quality, sent in clean and fine order, he will obtain a handsome remuneration for his labor. This way of disposing of butter is becoming more common.

In the first place the cows should have good pasture, and supplied with salt to have them in health. The butter should be well worked, and clean salt thoroughly incorporated with it. The butter should be kept in a place of uniform temperature.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

To Preserve Pears.—In Germany, winter pears are packed in wooden boxes or casks, with clean sweet straw, closely shut down, and put without the reach of frost. The pears require to be examined once a month.

To Preserve Dahlia Roots.—A writer in the Horticultural Register states, that he preserves Dahlia Roots through the winter by the following method:

I choose a fine day to take up the roots, and expose them for a few hours to the sun, to dry the mold on them. I then clear away all the dirt I possibly can, wiping each root with a cloth if necessary. When quite *clean*, I put them into a boarded closet and a kitchen. In a few days I scatter thinly all over them some very dry sand: they are then left, and only examined from time to time, to see that they do not get moldy, which, by the by, I never found happen.

Oxen in Italy.—N. P. Willis, in one of his late letters from Europe, observes, that the grey oxen of Italy are quite a different race from ours, being much lighter and quicker, and in a small vehicle will trot off five or six miles an hour as freely as the horse. They are exceedingly beautiful. The hide is very fine, of a soft squirrel grey, and as sleek and polished often as that of a well groomed courser. With their large bright intelligent eyes, high-lifted heads and open nostrils, they are among the best looking animals in the world, when in motion.

For Making Jelly.—Those who would make fine jelly, should always avoid boiling the juice of the fruit, when it is desirable to have the article when made retain the flavor of the fruit from which it was prepared. After the juice is pressed from the fruit, and the proper quantity of sugar added to it, let it be heated until the sugar is dissolved; after this is effected, no further heat is required.

Hops in New-York.—The demand from abroad has been so great this year, that nearly the whole crop has been shipped off. The export has been generally to France, and some to Germany, at prices generally below fifteen cents. The shipments have been so great that there is not enough left for our own consumption. The consequence is, that the few in market have been monopolized, and the price run up to the unprecedented rate of 75 cts. and a dollar. The few sales that have been made for the last week, have been at 75 cents for first rate, 30 to 40 cents for second, and 10 to 15 cents for poor.—*N. Y. Com. Adv*